NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORD ON BENNETT.

PROPRIETY ,R AND EDITOR

OTHER N. W. CORDE & OF MARSAU AND FULTON STS. Torns, cosh in ad race
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On any per copy of Great Besister, and 35 to any part of the continuous, to any per copy of the copy thome on the pair point.

Let we we consider.

NO NOTEE taken of anonymous communications. We do
not return those rejected.

TOR PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and

ADVERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BRO ADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Shocking Events

BO WERY THEATRE, BOWERY-HARLET-KING LEAR-NIBLO'S, Broadway-Enlla-Godenski.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street -Uncle Ton's WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Don Casar Di BARAN-FRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon and Evening-Ray

CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broad-

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 444 Broadway-ETHIOPIAS

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck

New York, Weanesday, June 14, 1854.

Mails for Europe.
THE NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The Royal mail steamship Asia, Captain Lott, will leave Jersey City, this day, at 12 o'clock, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at half-past is no'clock in the forencon.

The WEIKLY HERALD, (printed in French and English,) will be published at half-past nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies in wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the
New York HELALD will be received at the following places

in Europe :-

LONDOOL. John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
LONDOOL. Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.
Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.
PARE, Livingson Wells & Co., S Place de la Jourse.

The News.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Arabia, from Liverpool, with three days later news from Europe, arrived last evening. We refer to the compilation commencing on the se venth page for details, and to the editorial for our comments on the position of affairs. The commercial intelligence is favorable. A slight advance had occurred in breadstuffs, provisions and cotton. In our market yesterday flour was quite dull, and common brands of State were again easier, having been sold as low as \$8 per barrel; fancies and extras, though less active, being in light stock, were without material change in price. Western mixed Indian corn was more plenty, and closed at about 80 cents per bushel, while prime Southern yellow, being scarce, sold at 86 cents. Wheat only sold in small quanti les and at irregular prices. Cotton sold to a fair extent, maintaining an advance of about & cent per pound above the rates current before the Pacific's

LATER FROM HAVANA.

By an arrival at Charleston we have advices from Havana to the 8th inst. The letter of our correspondent is given elsewhere, and details the plan of operations resolved upon by the Cuban government n the event of the descent of an armed force upon the island. It does not differ materially from the course pursued towards the party of Gen. Lopez; but there can be no doubt that the Spaniards will on the next occasion characteristically endeavor to exceed, if possible, the barbarous atrocities then Notwithstanding the denial by the official paper that an order would be issued allow the intermarriage of whites and blacks, Bishop of Havana has, in a circular, permitted the clergy to " marry all classes, without reference to color." The Governor General has published a letter which denies the intention of emancipating the slaves; but it is evident the Cubans place no confidence in the assertion. There were rumors in Havana at the latest accounts that an outbreak had occurred at Principe, and also that a Spanish war steamer had captured, after a battle, two schooners, near St. Jago, but nothing reliable had transpired. Although Cuba is not yet in a state of active revolution, it is certain that such a crisis may soon be expected if the Captain General's

FROM WASHINGTON. We learn that the President has nominated, by and with the advice and consent of the Nebraska congressmen from this State, the Hon. Theodore R. Westkrook to the district attorneyship made vacant by the resignation of Mr. O'Conor. Mr. Westbrook is a member of Congress from Kingston, Ulster county, and has long been known as belonging to the "soft shell" faction of the democratic party.

The Navy Department has received despatches from Commodore Perry, regarding the opening of the ports of Japan, a full account of which was published yesterday in the HERALD. Great credit is due to the gallant Commodore for the successful manner in which he carried out the instructions of the administration of Mr. Fillmore. The Senate held an executive session yesterday,

having under consideration a commercial treats with one of the South American States-probably

Peru.
It is stated that such is the feeling of the administration respecting the recent election in Washington, that a bill will come before Congress transfer ring the minor municipal appointments from the Mayor to the President. This is indeed small business, but quite in keeping with the sentiments and practices of the powers that be.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Fish presented the remonstrance of the New York Chamber of Commerce to the changes in the assay office contemplated by the bill now pending. Mr. Gwin, who reported the bill, stated that the Finance Committee designed to modify the two sections objected to. A resolution calling for information relative to the operations and expenditures of the Mint since March 3, was adopted. The Insane Land bill was taken up, and Mr. Cass delivered his views in opposition to the measure and fully sustaining the veto of the President. The land jobbers may derive some comfort from the remark of Gen. Case, that voting for this bill no Senator would be commit-

ted against any other bill. In the House the Pacific Raliroad bill was amended by limiting the northern route to the thirty seventh parallel, the same as the southern route after which a motion to postpone its further consideration till the second Monday in December was unanimously agreed to. But in committee on the General Appropriation bill the discussion was renewed, and Mr. Wallbridge made a speech in favor of the measure, which we publish in full. This fruitful theme of clap trap is at last got rid of, we hope. Mr. Glddings' resolution to expel the editor of the Union from the floor of the House was laid on the table, the bill restoring to civilians the superin tendence of the national armories was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and the Senate's amendments to the bill granting increased com pensation to postmasters were agreed to. A report om the State Department relative to the naviga-Jion of the Baltic Sea was presented, a synopsis of which is given under the telegraphic head.

MINCELLANEOUS. The trial of Michael Farley and his wife, for poisoning Johanna Darly, in Brooklyn, was con-cluded yesterday. The jury reported that they were un bie to agree upon a verdict, but the Judge went them hack to deliberate further on the matter.

We have not len "ned the result.

important intelligence from Mexico. The Gadston aty has been sout back with amendments. We refer to the remarks in an editorial acticle for our views on this subject. Yesterday, Santa Anua cele brates his birthday, and it was reported that he

would assume the imperial purple. There is nothing for their concerning the movements of Alvaroz. Yesterday the newly elected Mayor of Philadelphia was inaugurated. In his speech he declared that none but native born Americans should be appointed to the Police Department, and that he would rigidly enforce the Sunday liquor law. This was recived with applause and the firing of cannon.

AFPAIRS IN THE CITY.

The important feature of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen last evening was the report of the committee on the communication of the Com-missioner of Streets and Lamps respecting the delay in sending to the Common Council the street cleaning contracts for confirmation. The reasons and excuses given by the Commissioner are con-sidered as evasive and insufficient, and he is bluntly charged with falsification. The committee state that they apprehend that the cleaning of the streets will in all probability be retained in the hands of Mr. Glazier for the rest of his term, in consequence of the withholding of the contracts, and allege as a notive for his conduct the fact that he will have the control of the funds required for the service. The report is brief, plain-spoken, and no doubt just in its animadversions. It may be found under the appropriate head. It affords another instance of the total inapplicability of the present charter to the requirements of the city, and again demonstrates the fact that the very corruption which it was designed to check and eradicate, are by its operations more firmly fixed than before. The head of a subor dinate department of the city government, it appears is entirely independent of the executive and legislative branches. Such is the system of checks and balances provided by the new charter, of which but recently the reform committee had the unblushing effrontery to say, in an address to the people, its "operations are salutary and beneficial."

A very largely attended meeting was held last eve ning in Knickerbocker Hall, by those residents of the Sixteenth ward who are in favor of sustaining their alderman and councilmen in refusing to grant any license for the sale of intoxicating liquors. Appropriate speeches were made, and in the words of the call, resolutions were passed, giving such an expres sion of public sentiment as will tend to encourage those officers in the discharge of ther duty. Our report is crowded out of to-day's paper.

The News from Europe-Progress of the

The most salient feature in the news brought by the Arabia is the critical aspect assumed by the contest which has for some time past been waged between the Danish Ministry and the opposition, and to which the Russian predilections of the Danish Court have imparted additional acerbity. The government is carrying matters with a high hand, and seems determined to enforce despotically the new constitution which it has devised for the German Duchies. It has proceeded to the dangerous length of indicting all the opposition papers, and as if to give a more marked character to the influences by which it is actuated, it has selected for prosecution an article in the Faedreland. which sought to identify the cause of the national party with that of the Western Powers. The latter will therefore, in all probability, be compelled to resort to some such effective argument with the Danish Court, that they have already employed with that of Greece; but if they have nuch more of this sort of work on their hands, they will find their resources drawn upon to an extent upon which they had not calculated. We see that it was rumored in Paris on the 28th that an army of 12,000 French and 5,000 English troops had also been ordered to Sweden, from, we presume, some similar necessity: so that instead of being able to afford that effective aid to their Turkish allies in the active prosecution of hostilities, upon which the latter had counted, the strength of the coalition seems likely to be expended in the maintenance of armies of occupation in doubtful or unfriendly territories.

The interview of the French and English

Commanders-in-Chief with Omer Pacha, which it was thought would lead to an immediate series of important and decisive operations on e Danube, has, it seems, only re determination to continue that inexplicable plan of campaign which has hitherto been laid to the account of the weakness of the force under the Ottoman General. They have come to the conclusion that it is not expedient to expose the Turkish army to the risk of a general action for the sake of repelling the attack of the Russians on the fortresses which cover the right bank of the river, nor is it their intention to throw any considerable portion of the allied armies on the coast, so as to come into immediate collision with the present advanced posts of the Russians. It seems to us that this policy of delay at the only period when active hostilities can be carried on with any hope of success, is suggested rather by diplomatic than strategic reasons. It is no doubt thought desirable that time should be afforded to test the effect of the late Austro-Prussian demonstration on the Court of Russia, but we cannot see anything in that fact to justify the hope that the Czar will as yet be induced to recede from the bold and uncompromising position that he has assumed. The terms of the new Austro-Prussian treaty are capable of a construction that will not require much diplomatic casuistry to ultimately convert it into a powerful shield of protection for him, in case the chances of war should prove unfavorable to the Russian cause.

The rumor which has been again revived in Paris, that the Russian Emperor is disposed to renew the negotiations for peace, is even less probable now than it was at any former period since the commencement of hostilities. With a man of such pride and strength of character matters have gone too far for him to make concessions, unless they are wrung from him by reverses against which it is no longer possible for him to struggle. He is as yet far removed from any such extremities, and we are much mistaken if in the end the feeble and hesitating manner in which the war is prosecuted does not give him decided advantages over his opponents. If he can only maintain his present position for another year, he will find the powerful coalition that is now arrayed against him dissolving for its own want of cohesion, and he may be enabled to turn against the Western Powers the very elements upon the acquisition of which they are now felicitating themselves. The Punic faith of Austria is proverbial, and even now that she has recorded her intentions solemnly before the world, there

are but few who believe she means honertly. Greece has been formally occupied by French army of eight thousand men, and King Otho has been compelled to recall the Mavrocordate Ministry. His Queen, who seems to possess all the masculine spirit that lies between them, is said to have been driven nearly frantic by this event. The insurrection, which

strength in Thessaly. It was reported that an Egyptian corps had been defeated, with great

s, in the latter province. Silistria still held out at the last accounts and it was reported that, after his interview with the English and French Commanders in-Chief, Omer Pasha had proceeded to its relief with a force of 90,000 men. General Paskicwitch had countermanded the reinforcements ordered from Bucharest and Ibraila, which gave rise to the supposition that he intended to rais the siege of Silistria. The Turks have evacuated Turtukai, Nicopolis and Sistowa, which

have been occupied by the Russians. From the Baitic and Black Seas the news is not of much importance. The bombardment of Gustafsvarn and the other ports protecting the Hangoe roads, is confirmed, and the details given. It appears, notwithstanding the importance that was sought to be attached to it. to have been but a small affair after all. There is a report that Riga is blockaded, but it seems to want confirmation. Kaleh and Poti, on the coast of Circassia, have surrendered to the combined fleets. An Anglo-French squadron has

sailed for the White Sea. Austria is beginning to give effect to the policy defined in her declaration to the Diet. The ummons to evacuate the Principalities was to be despatched to St. Petersburg on the 2d inst., and her troops were reported to be continually passing down the Danube to Orsova and the Wallachian frontier. Our London and Paris correspondence will be found to contain a number of other interesting facts and speculations bearing on the prospects and probabilities of the

THE COMMON COUNCIL AND CLEAN STREETS,-A COUP D'ETAT DEMANDED .- On Monday evening a proposition was received in the Board of Councilmen, from John N. Genin, offering to keep the Sixteenth ward clean during the summer months, if that body would make sufficient appropriations for the purpose. Instead, however, of receiving the proposal in that spirit of courtesy which gentlemen always display towards each other, the members of the Council, fearful that there was some insult to their dignity intended. sent Mr. Genin's communication back to him. with instructions to the effect that the wording of it must be altered before they could consent to give it their consideration. Now, the fact of the matter is simply this-the time of the board is so occupied in the discussion of subjects of such vast importance to themselves and such trifling interest to the public, that they cannot spare any for the consideration of so slight a matter as the health of the city. It was at one time generally believed that if the reformers were elected. New York, so far as cleanliness is concerned, would become the nodel city of the Union; but a few week's experience of the character of the new government dispelled the pleasing illusion, and now we almost regret the demise of the old government, when we think of the imbecility and atter recklessness of the new.

Under the old regime we were sometimes e tertained with the gratifying spectacle of clean streets; but for the enjoyment of such a luxury we are now almost entirely dependent upon the benevolence of private citizens. An appropriation, it is true, was made some time ago, when the city was almost overwhelmed by a deluge of mud; but the remedy was only a temporary one, and although we are at present threatened by a fearful epidemic, no measures have yet been taken for the preservation of the publi health. The question now arises, what is to be done under these circumstances? The cholera has already broken out in our midst, and such is the reckless disregard which the Common Council have shown for the fearful consequences that may ensue, that they not only remain passive spectators, but have actually refused to act upon a reasonable proposition tendered by one of our most respectable citizens, because it was not, in their judgment, correctly worded It would seem that the only resource now left us is a coup d'état, since every other means have failed; and we know of no man who is than Genin. He will find numerous precedents in history for it, too. Julius Casar had his coup d'état; so had Cromwell; so had Napoeon the First and Napoleon the Third; and so had Faustin the black Emperor of Hayti, and Santa Anna. Now, nothing could be easier than a grand coup d'état in New York; and if successfully carried out, he would be regarded as a public benefactor. Let him take "clean streets" and "the health of the city" for his watchwords, and he will give a death-blow to all pretended reformers. In fact, the only safety the city seems to have is in such a movement, and we have no doubt that the people would regard the extinguishment of the present Common Council as a blessing.

The Street Commissioner has, it is said. been endeavoring for some weeks past to clean a few streets, or, at least, he has made a show of doing so, and occasionally a few street sweepers are seen in the most frequented public thoroughfares. This display is considered sufficient to satisfy the public mind; but those who live in the by-streets know too well that it is a trick to deceive the peoplethat it is "a mockery, a delusion and a snare." All this humbug must be stopped at once, and an army of street sweepers set at work. The necessary appropriation must be made, and the Comptroller, we have no doubt, will be ready with the money. Let the Common Council attend to this matter before it is too late, or beware of a coup d'état. We must have clean streets.

N. B .- Since the above was written we have received a manifesto of Genin to the people of New York in relation to the Sixteenth ward; also the report of the Committee of the Board Aldermen respecting the street cleaning contracts and the conduct of Mr. Glazier, the Street Commissioner. We are obliged to defer the publication of the manifesto, but we give the report of the Aldermen, which is sufficient to show the utter absurdity of the existing charter. There is nothing but the coup d'état left for us now. Let the people be prepared.

THE GADSDEN TREATY-SANTA ANNA'S AMENDMENTS .- By the intelligence which we publish this morning from Mexico, it appears that Santa Anna has sent back the Gadsdentreaty as modified by our Senate, with amendments which will require the concurrence of the President and the Senate before the precious compact can become a law. What the amendments of his Serene Highness are we are not informed-perhaps a few more million's of money for a few more square leagues of descrt; perhaps a little more ready cash; perhaps something for the special benefit of the Tehuantepec p culators; perhaps some express provisions again st future filibustering Cavarajals and Col. Walker, and such like-perhaps some indem-Under the telegra, "kit head may be found some had been subdued in Epirus, had acquired new nity for Walker's depredations in Lower Cali-years of age

fornia. At all events, the sending back the treaty to Washington is a foolish move on the part of his Serene Highness. He has no time to lose upon trifles. Before our Cabinet and Senate can act upon it, Alvarez may play the very mischief with the dictator and all his imperial calculations. The Gadsden treaty may now be dished by a Mexican revolution. If the report be true that Santa Anna has really refused to accept the protocol of our Senate, then he must either be stronger than he has been represented to be, or a greater fool than even his enemies were willing to believe. A few weeks more will probably solve the whole mystery.

ADMINISTRATION INPLUENCE.-It is quite in-

structive to weigh the value of administration influence, and official support since Mr. Pierce's inauguration. At the time that event took place, free sollism was very quiet, and nobody vent out of his way to abuse the free soilers: Pierce began to patronize them and give them offices and they fell immediately into utter contempt. Throughout the length and breadth of the land nothing was heard but an outcry against the government sympathy with traitors. Scared by this, Pierce let free soilism drop, and twisting dexterously round, took hold of the Nebraska question. Before he identified himself with it, there was little talk about the matter; and in all probability the principle of self government might have been carried without much opposition had the Cabinet remained aloof from the discussion. Unfortunately Pierce would not do this, and odium soon be gan to cling to the Nebraska bill. When it was ashered in as a government measure, a tremendous outcry arose in the North against it. Frightened by this, Pierce dropped Nebraska as he dropped free soilism, and seized hold of the Cuba question. Before he did so, everybody was unanimous in favor of the acquisition o Cuba. Now, people begin to doubt the propriety of this course; and the Cuban question begins to be as unpopular as the Nebraska bill was. Couldn't Pierce contrive to fall in love with something else, so as to give Cuba a

JAPANESE CIVILIZATION AND EUROPEAN BAR BARISM .- On the death of Robert Williams, a marine serving on board the Mississippi, off the coast of Japan, Commodore Perry applied to the authorities of the empire for permission to bury his comrade ashore. The boon was at once granted; a grave dug, and the funeral cortege invited to land. It proceeded unmolested through a large village, and was accompanied to the grave by a large concourse of natives, who behaved with the utmost decorum and propriety. Contrast this with the conduct of two European countries in the rike case—the Papal States and Spalin, In neither of these countries are Protestants suffered to perform the rites of Christian burial over their dead in open day or in large cities. The Protestant dead are buried at night and by stealth at Madrid; and at Rome, the only Protestant chapel is outside the walls, and every now and then, is threatened to be shut Could not a few Japanese be sent to Spain and Italy to teach the natives of those regions sense and toleration?

SENTENCES ON THE RIOTERS OF LAST SUNDAY. -The promptitude with which punishment has followed the offence of last Sunday's rioters will doubtless bring the disturbers of the peace to their senses. When it is generally understood that it costs thirty days in the peniten tiary, or six months imprisonment to throw stones into a crowd, or attempt to silence a street preacher, the peace of the city will be much safer, and no further apprehensions of a destruction of any portion of our liberties need be entertained. The lesson will be in every way a salutary one. Our citizens of foreign birth, who are accustomed to the sight and possibly the touch of the policeman's baton from early youth, take some time to understand our plan of managing without that censor of morals; it is well that their introduction to our modus operandi should be of such a nabetter qualified to carry it into execution ture as to be remembered. In this respect, the lesson of Sunday, with the closing scene in the Court House on Menday, leaves nothing to be desired. Who, now, will deliver us from that pest, the Angel Gabriel?

> SARATOGA SPRINGS .- The number of arrivals at this faorite watering place, where the Maine liquor law has no vet displayed itself, is from eight hundred to a thousan When will Newport wake up?

> > City Intelligence.

Excise Commissioners — A full board was present yesterday, at the Mayor's office, to hear the applications of the liquor seilers of the Eighteenth ward. All the

of the liquor seilers of the Eighteenth ward. All the business done was merely writing down the qualifications of each applicant, upon which the decisions are to be made hereafter, as to who shall receive a license, and who shall not. The members of the board were kept busy writing the whole day.

Fall of There House—The buildings commercing at the south west corner of More and Water streets, and extending down More street, foll on Monday evening, just as the workmen were leaving for the day. Fortunately no person was injured, although a child who was standing on the side-walk, was in geat danger; but it was nobly rescued by a Mr. John Baily, who resides en the opposite corner, he having rushed over, seired the child, and before he had gained the middle of the attreet was enveloped in the dirt from the fallen ruins. The buildings were being altered from dwellings to stores, and were nearly finished.

Sniehed.

Firm.—About nine o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the four story building No. 67 Frankfort street, occupied on the first floor by G. O. Robertson, manufacturer and modder facings; upper part by G. Van Houten, cedar ware manufacturer. The firemen were promptly on the ground, but before they could sublue the fismes the upper portion of the building was nearly destroyed. Loss about \$2,000; insured for \$1,500 in the New York Insurance Company. The building was owned by James Kerrigan, and was damaged to the amount of \$2,000. The fire originated from a stove on the second floor.

floor.

At half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, another fire was discovered in some bales of hay which were lying in front of a stable in Delancy street, near Clinton. The hay was partially destroyed. No damage was done to the stables.

MERTING OF THE COOPERS.—A general meeting of the coopers of New York was called at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, at eight o'clock last evening. The object proposed was to organize under the constitution known as "Journeymen Coopers" Benevolent and Protective Union," and to record the fact for the information of the trade, that the members visit the sick, bury the dead and aid the living.

living.

The Dirkt Carriers held a meeting yesterday evening for the purpose of selecting officers, and adopting measures for the general benefit of the body.

This New york Literary Union.—As this society has already effected a thorough organization of all the literary associations in the city, it is at present taking measures to hold a grand convention of four days, some time in October. A proposition for the successful realization of this project will be made at the meeting of the Union this evening.

Coroners' Inquests.

Patal Fall FROE A WINDOW.—Mary E. Fowler, a child four years of age, who had been left alone for a short time by her mother, in a room in the fourth story of the house No. 356 Tenth avenue, accidentally fell from one of the windows yesterday morning, and was killed. Coroner O'Ponnell held an inquast upon the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Margaret Drumm, a servant lately employed at 854 Broadway, while in the act of filling a camplene lamp which was burning, on Monday night, sustained fatal injuries by the bursting of the lamp. She died shorely afterwards, at the residence of her sister, No. 102 Attorney street. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from burns accidentally received. Deceased was a native of Germany, twenty-one years of aga.

twenty-one years of age.

FATAL FAIL FROM A BUILDING.—Coroner Wilhelm yester day held on inquest upon the body of Phillip Doyle, a house carpenter, who, while engaged on Saturday afternoch upon the outside of a window frame in the fourth story of the building No. 18 State street, missed his footing, as d fell to the pavement, receiving a fracture of the jaw, arm and thigh, from the effects of which he died yesterday morning. The jury rendered a verifiet of accidental des. th. Poenased was a native of Irpland, thirty years of each.

The Board of Aldermen held the seventh meeting their June session hast evening—Abram Wake-an, Esq., President pro tem. in the chair.

The minutes of the last proceedings were read

d approved. A petition was received from Patrick O'Neil, of he Navy Yard, Brooklyn, proposing to create in pen space the facilities for travel 18 feet above the the Navy Yard, Brookiyn, proposed the coeff space the facilities for travel 18 feet above the open space the facilities for travel 18 feet above the carriage way of Broadway, from the Bowling Green to Union Park, a distance of nearly 3 miles, by 42 feet wide, a continuous transparent double track, leaving the sidewalk uninterrupted. The petition was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

PAPERS REFERRIED.

The petition of Henry Spafford and others, to have the nuisance caused by dumping at the foot of Morton street, East river, discontinued. The petition of Wm. G. West for permission to construct an iron statiway on the outside of his building corner of Maiden lane and Water street.

ADOPTED.

tion of Wm. G. West for permission to construct an iron stairway on the outside of his building corner of Maiden lane and Water street.

A resolution directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to cause that portion of Greenwich street between Chambers and Reade streets, to be paved in accordance with the document and established grade of the street.

STREET CLEANING—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MR. GLAZIMS COMMUNICATION.

The Committee C. Cleaning Streets made the following report on the communication of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps respecting the delay in sending in the contracts for confirmation:—

That Mr. Glazier's reasons for the delay are that an injunction was issued enjoining him from making a portion of the contracts, since which time the bidders in some of the other districts have refused to accept; that he has notified the next lowest bidders, and will close it up and send it to the Board as soon as the action of the Cour would allow him. The Committe are compelled to report that the communication is evasive. Without positively asserting the fact, it is intended to convey the inference that he has been prevented from sending in the contracts by the action of the Court issuing the injunction, and by the refusal of some of the contracts to accept the contracts. It is only by drawing these inforences from the communication that it even pretends to excuse the delay. These inferences are clearly untrue. Mr. Glazier has not been prevented by the action of any court from giving out any contracts seen the elay. These inferences are clearly untrue. Mr. Glazier has not been prevented by the action of any court from giving out any contracts accept these for the first, second, third and fourth districts, is fingular to make the delay. These inferences are clearly untrue. Mr. Glazier has not been prevented by the designed to wait the seventh district. Mr. Glazier himself informed the committee for giving out any contracts are clearly untrue. Mr. Glazier for giving out any contracts in the other con

WM. BAIRD.

The report was accepted and ordered on file.

THE SALE OF THE GANSEVOORT PROPERTY.

The report of the special committee of the Board of Councilmen, compromising the matter connected with the sale of the Fort Gansevoort property, was brought up; and pending a discussion as to what committee it should be referred to, the Board adjourned to this (Wednesday) evening.

may sojourn. Pass ye on, for the vow is spoken. Pass on.

It is related by "Roderick," the Baltimore correspondent of the Washington Star, that Captain Rynders, well known as president of the Engine Club in New sent of the Washington Star, that Captain Ryaders, well known as president of the Empire Club, in New York, and now an officer in the Custom-house, arrived in Battimere, on the 9th inst, from the north, accompanied by a beautiful young lady. Immediately after boing booked at Barnum's, the Captain undertook the task of procuring a marriage license. The hour being late, he found it quite difficult, and not until after 10 celock P. M. did success crown his efforts. Fortune, however, eventually smiled, as she always does upon those on love's errands, and through a friendly official the document was procured. Soon after this the Captain and his slumbers to procure the legal certificate, appeared at the residence of the Rev. Thomas J. Stockton, when the happy pair were united in wedlock's holy, inseparable union. The bride, whose name is (or was) Miss Phobo Shortwell, seemed bathed in blushes. She is represented as young, beautiful, and rich. The Captain went through the ceremonies like a soldier, and at the conclusion, when the knot had been tied much stronger than a shoe-string, he gave the bride an "all fired" salute, and they retired to Barnum's. It is surmised that there is a bit of romance about this affair, which must avail the alredictions of

on Saturday morning, but missed even the intetrain of cars.

The Utica Gbeerver of the 12th instant says:—We are informed that Dr. Benedict, the able Superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum, has tendered to the Board of Managers his resignation, to take effect on the Soth of the present month. This step has resulted from his impaired health. In the early part of last summer, and while actively engaged in the labor of superintending the construction of the fixtures and crections for a more perfect and effective system of warming and ventilating the asylum building, he was prostrated by an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, from the effects of which he did not recover during the summer. In accordance with the recom mendations of his medical advisors and friends, spent the last winter at the South, (leave of absence having been granted him for that purpose by the Board of Managers,) chiefly in Florida and Georgia, in hope that the genial influences of a southern clime, with a cessation of his arduous labors in the asylum, might be the means of his restoration to his former health; and although his health has been considerably improved by his winter's residence at the South, his constitution and strength are not sufficient to enable him to endure for any considerable period of time, without increasing the the hazard of a recurrence of a similar attack, the great lator and care of taking the reasonable charge of an institution for the insane, containing at the present time over four hundred and fifty patients. Dr. Benedict succeeded Dr. Brighum, and was appointed Superintendent in November, 1849, soon after the death of the latter.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Pennsylvansian A correspondent of the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says that unless Col. Gates resigns his commission in the army, the action of a court martial will leave him no discretion to exercise in the matter.

discretion to exercise in the matter.

The Providence Journal says:—We notice in the Ect
d'Italia a copy of the Austrian decree restoring the confiscated property of a number of exiles. Among them
we are glad to notice the names of the brothers Teodoro
Suzzara Verdi and Tullio Suzzara Verdi, of this city.

the Irving House.

Hon. Samuel Treat, Mo.; Hon. Charles Johnson, Quebec;
Capt. Westeman, British army; E. Bainbridge, U. S. army;
Dr. A. Smith, Lima; Elemment Tingely, Baltimore; Geo.
H. Paide, St. Louis, were among the arrivals yesterday at
the Metropolital Hotel.

the Metropolital Hotel.

B. F. Greene, Eq., Troy N. Y.; Signor Sebestain Graels, Cuba; J. J. Aiden, Boston Mass.; Mr. and Miss. Adams. Boston; H. G. Caggershall, Sing Sing, N. Y.; B. C. Thayer, Eq., N. H., Sev. Wm. S. Pans, N. H., were among the arrivals yesterday at the Union Place Hotel. A. L. Gifford and lady, Lowell Mass.; Mrs. G. H. Merrill, Charleston S. C.; J. T. Pavis, Boston; Wm. Paton, Geneva N. Y.; N. E. Cross, Boston, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Cooper house.

ARRIVALS.

From Liverpool, in steamship Arabin-Mr Kendall and 1-dy, Mr Marcom and lady, Mrs. Stone. Miss Ensworth. Mr Hurd and I lady. Mr Huvy. lady, Jeons. 2 infants and 2 surses. Mrs. T B Williaguory, Mr Calderwood, lady and plant, Mr Jellman/lady, child and nurse, Mr Wilferd.

Daring Burglars.—On last Thursday night, several burglars to oke into the premises of Mr. H. T. I. alla. No. 55 East Seventeenth street, near Union affects, and carried off a number of valuable article. They made a bold attempt to force open the iron safe, but did not succeed; they provided the iron safe, but did not not seen arrested.

Allen E. Aynesworth, who took a large dose of lauda-num, at the Mansion House, Charlestown, Mass., on the 5th inst., died at the East Cambridge jall, where he had be-n committed as a vagrant, on the 10th. The doceas-es was about fifty-five years of age. and, according to his own statements, has lived with the Shakers, near Albany, had lived in New Bedford, Fall River, and last in Providence; had been a soldier fifteen years, and was in the Mexican war.

Knox is Making a great Show this See his stores Nos 533 Broadway and I28 Fulton street.

Hats! First in Fashion.-Hall, hatter, 413 broadway, corner of Lispenard street. A complete as

Grand Organ Exhibition.—The large Cathedral organ lately erected in St. Stephen's Church. Twent eighth street, between Lexisgton and Third avonase, we be publicly exhibited on Friday evening next, the 16th instemmenting as 5 o'clock. Mr. Wm. A. King, George Worgan, and other talented organists will perform on the occasion. Telects of admission may be had, without charge at the office of the subscriber.

Pianos.—Horace Waters's Pianos, with new and improved sosle and sold strings, an instrument of great poetr of tope and elasticity of tonch. T. Gilbert & Co./s World's Fair Premium Pianos, with ow withour on frames and circular scales; Hallet & Comston's pianos (of the old established firm of Hallet & Co.); Gilbert's bouder pianos. Also, pianos of six other different makes who easis or retail Prices, law as can be had at the factories. Second-hand pianos at great-bargaius.

HORACE WATERS, 333 Hroadway.

Melodeons ... b. & H. W. Smith's Celebra-

The Sowers Conspiracy Case will appear in abov, singular, and most astonishing phase in the actional Police Gastette of this week. An extra edition will be printed. Ready on Thureday morning. For alle overywhere. ROSS & JONES, agents, 103 Nassau street. Now Ready-The Street Preacher, con

Boots and Shoes.—The Largest and Best mortment in the city, at E. A. BROOKS, 575 Broadway are it 50 Fulton street. Call and you are sure to find what you nest, nest, confortable, and easy, at prices that cannot fail to meet your approbation.

Portable Dressing.—These Articles, so Conductee to the comfort of travellers and others, can be see at the subscriber's stores in great variety.

8 A D D ERS, Nos. 7 Aster House, and 387 Briadway.

Comb Factory, 387 Brondway.—Ladles are respectfully invited to examine our assortment of tortoke shell and buffalo dress, all of which are of the nawest styles. A. & J. SAUNDES.

Pancy Cutlery, Embracing a Large Variety of sportsmen, pen and pocket knives, of the most rare and beautical satters; also, an essentment of pocket entiery. SAUNDERS, Non-7 Astor House, and 30 Heodway. Clothing at Less than Half-Price .- A Ch

lot of fine clothing, saved from the fire at Jennings & Co.s. Breadway, for sale at E. AVANS' clothing rarehouse, 65 and 68 Fulton street. The only One Price Store in New Yor Gentlemen is want of fine, fashionable, and season clothing, well made in every particular, are expected at AlfRab MUNROE & CO.'8, No. 461 Broad where every article is marked at the lowest price, an deviation in any instance is made.

Descripesings, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.—A divertied and unique associated of these splendid goods, who also and retail can be produced at the popular ostabil meant of the subscribers at prices a since higher than co-William NoGRORTY. 650. H. TILBY, 142 Brosdway 650. H. TILBY, 142 Brosdway

Paper Hangings, Wholesale and Retail...
Thomas Faye & Co., 27 Broadway, importers and mann
facturers on every variety suitable for the train and city
consumers. Call and examine the samples at the new store
and new location of
207 Broadway, opposite City Hall.

Elegant French and India Wedding and